

closely followed by Policeman Grove, within the same instant the shot was fired. He saw no negro within, neither did one pass out on the Fourteenth street side.

#### Search Is Fruitless.

A search of the cellar was made and then, according to Mr. Smith, a man named Dunnigan, who was working on the third floor of the building was asked if a man had passed his doorway en route to the roof. At the time Dunnigan said "no," so the officer states, therefore is how the negro assailant could have escaped.

Policeman Smith recalls that he has seen Miss Patterson, as she is known in the neighborhood, on occasional visits to the bank during the daytime in the past, although he has no knowledge as to whether the visit was of a personal or business nature.

Messrs. Hickey, Grant, and Stevens are all residents of the Fourteenth and U street neighborhood, which accounts for their presence near the bank at the moment the affair occurred.

#### Pattersons Live Here.

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson and their daughter have occupied an apartment on the third floor of the Berwyn since last fall, and Mrs. Martin and Stevens, who lived with a Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin, on the fourth floor, soon became close friends. "Charles" Patterson and Stevens became good friends and when the young son of the Goodwins developed measles about three weeks ago Stevens was invited to stay with the Pattersons until danger of catching the disease had passed.

Mrs. Martin learned of the shooting a short time after it occurred. She was assured by Stevens, however, that the wound was not dangerous and did not go to the hospital that night. The following day she visited Stevens' bedside, and was the only person admitted to his room that day until late in the afternoon, when officers of the bank and central office detectives were permitted to talk with him.

#### Visits Hospital Again.

Mrs. Martin reached the hospital early Sunday morning and remained with Stevens about two hours. She returned again yesterday, but did not remain more than half an hour, the doctors advising Stevens not to tire himself talking.

Efforts to see Mrs. Martin this morning failed. Mrs. Patterson stated that her daughter had gone out in the day and that she was not expected back for some time. At a late hour this afternoon she had not returned.

It could not be learned at the Emergency Hospital whether Mrs. Martin was with Stevens today. It was said that he had had several visitors during the day, but that they had been admitted to his room without giving their names.

#### Seen Together Frequently.

The fact that Mrs. Martin and Stevens were well acquainted was well known to persons living in the vicinity of Fourteenth and U streets, who say that they have been together almost every day. Mrs. Martin, who is the sister of the bank, and the young paying teller, and her brother, Charles Patterson, often went out together.

Miss Patterson did not visit the bank on the day upon which the shooting occurred.

Mrs. Martin and Stevens, persons living in the neighborhood say, were usually accompanied by Charles Patterson when they went to the bank.

At Police Headquarters today it was said that every effort was being made to solve whatever mystery might be connected with the shooting. Detectives are working on the case in conjunction with the police of the Eighth precinct, but the investigation is being conducted directly from headquarters.

Major Sylvester and Inspector Boardman, chief of detectives, have both made personal visits to the bank.

**RELATIVES BELIEVE JORDAN IS INSANE**  
Kindred of Man Will Testify as to His Mental Condition.

BOSTON, April 27.—Reports that Chester S. Jordan's relatives would testify in his trial for the murder of his wife that he was subject to impulsive insanity, were given apparent verification today when his aged father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Phineas T. Jordan, and his brother-in-law, Frederick Kendall, and Mrs. Kendall, appeared at the East Cambridge court house when his trial was resumed. It is also declared that Mrs. Jesse Livermore, wife of the millionaire New York cotton man, will take the stand.

Cross-examination of Drs. Lurell, Swan, and Leary, the prosecution's witnesses, was resumed today by General Bartlett, head of the battery of Jordan's lawyers. It is expected that their testimony will be finished this afternoon, and a definite revelation of the line of defense will be made before the court closes its session tonight.

**BOARD OF TRADE MAY CHANGE LAW**

Members Will Tonight Vote on Amendment to Require Regular Monthly Meetings.

Members of the Board of Trade will tonight vote on an amendment to the by-laws of that organization by which it will be required to meet every month instead of at the call of its president, which has been the rule.

The question of holding regular meetings, with the summer months excepted, however, has been considered by the board for some time. Principally no opposition has been manifested to the proposed amendment, and it is believed that it will pass with little difficulty.

**Abdul's Household Scattered.**

Among those of the Sultan's household who were arrested during the night was Prince Saba-ed-Din, the Sultan's nephew. He is charged with active participation in the recent reactionary attempt, and will undoubtedly be severely dealt with.

All the women of Abdul's harem were scattered to the old palace seraglio and to the various places in the country.

At Erzerum, in the northeastern part of Asia Minor, soldiers have arrested fifty of their officers and sent them to Trebizonde on the Black Sea. The dispatches mentioning the arrests do not make it clear whether the officers are guilty of being reactionaries or whether the soldiers themselves are reactionaries and have mutinied against the Young Turks.

It is feared that the latter is true, in which event a punitive expedition will be dispatched to the scene at once.

**A Despot's Downfall.**

Abdul Hamid's deposition today ends a reign of nearly thirty-three years, he having ascended the throne August 21, 1876. He succeeded his elder brother,

## FAST POWER PLACED IN ALDRICH'S HANDS

Direction of Senate's Work on Currency, Postal Savings Banks, Bank of Issue, Tariff and Income Tax All Guided by Him.

By J. C. WELLIVER.

Senator Aldrich is in the way of getting things fairly in his hands in preparation for the next great task he wants to take up after the tariff shall have been revised—namely, the reorganization of the currency system of the nation.

Before a new system can be molded out of an old one, it is necessary to reduce the old to such a plastic state that it may be reformed under the hand of the potter. That is just what is happening to the various elements which relate most intimately to the currency problem. Senator Aldrich is fast getting himself charged with a series of investigations and reforms and revisions, which include not only the currency, but the banking system, the postal bank proposal, the tariff, and now, apparently, there is a chance that the income tax business will be turned over to him in some form.

#### Coming His Way.

It is a strange series of coincidences that has given all this power to one man just as he would have wished it, perhaps just as he planned it. First came the Aldrich-Vreeland currency measure. In order to get that bill passed, Mr. Aldrich proposed that a currency commission be established to consider a permanent reform of the system.

It was done, and Mr. Aldrich became head of the commission. Then came along the postal savings bank project. Mr. Aldrich did not want such a bill passed, because he explained that he desired, if such a bank were to be created, to make it a sort of department of the great central bank of issue, which he hoped would be a feature of his plan for currency revision.

So the postal savings bank measure died, and the Rhode Islander, as head of the Finance Committee, occupies the position from which, with his powers as boss of the Senate, he will be able to largely determine the future of the currency reform. He can take it up again in connection with his proposed reform, if he likes and deems fitting, or he can forget it.

#### Tariff Commission.

Next came the question of a tariff commission. Mr. Aldrich was long opposed to anything of the sort; but now is disposed to concede it in some part. Of course he will dominate in making up such a body, and it will give him one more hold on the great fiscal concerns of the Government, to employ as it may be advantageous and helpful in working out his currency system.

And there is a minority which believes Aldrich to be a real statesman, a man who would not mind reorganizing the business methods of the Government, the currency and banking systems, and this Germany will be reorganized under Bismarck.

## ABDUL IS DETHRONED; RICHARD NOW REIGNS

National Assembly and Shiek-ul-Islam Join in Approving and Legalizing the Deposition—Capital Rejoices at Despot's Downfall.

(Continued from First Page.)

male descendant of the House of Othman, the founder of the dynasty. His accession to the throne makes the twenty-ninth Sultan since the conquest of Constantinople in 1453.

There were many who preferred Abdul's nephew, Yussef, Izzeddin, as his successor, but his selection would have violated the law that the successor shall go to the oldest male descendant of Othman. Otherwise Yussef would have been chosen, as Rechad is considered a man of the weakest qualities.

Rechad has had practically no experience in governmental affairs, and for twenty-five years has been a prisoner in the Yildiz Kiosk. It is conceded that he will do whatever the Young Turks demand of him, and he is lacking in the craftiness and initiative of Abdul.

#### Abdul's Household Scattered.

Among those of the Sultan's household who were arrested during the night was Prince Saba-ed-Din, the Sultan's nephew. He is charged with active participation in the recent reactionary attempt, and will undoubtedly be severely dealt with.

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And now comes the income tax project. The Senate is thoroughly imbued to oppose it; but there is so much sentiment for it that he has indicated to some of its advocates that he may yet make the concession of putting this problem also in the hands of a commission—which, likewise, he would dominate.

Thus the Senator would appear as the controlling and directing power, at one and the same time, in efforts for the reorganization of the currency, the establishment of a postal savings bank system, the organization of a central bank of issue, the revision of the tariff, the establishment of a tariff commission, and the creation of a commission on income tax.

#### Wonderful Opportunity.

With every one of these great problems fairly opened, and with one man of Aldrich's constructive genius in general direction, it will be interesting to observe what will come about. It gives to one man a power and an opportunity to reorganize and shape the fiscal system of the Government, such as only Hamilton, founder of the great business establishment of the Government, and Chase, the great civil war financier, have ever enjoyed.

Public men are just now coming to appreciate how many wires have been pulled in the debt fingers of Aldrich, and with how great a power it endows him. Just at the moment he is amply occupied with tariff revision; but his ambition goes far beyond that. The career of thirty years in the Senate will be made one of the greatest in all the history of the country, or else it will be remembered as that of a mere party boss, according as he shall succeed or fail in the immense effort of the next few years, to employ this power to re-frame the fiscal scheme of the Government.

#### What Will He Do?

Aldrich has possessed himself of a power and a responsibility and grand, in times of peace, very few men in the nation's history have possessed.

How he will work, is the subject of the most interesting variety of opinions. Many believe Aldrich to be merely an intense, narrow and rather effective business politician, without broad views of great questions of policy. Others believe him merely a reactionary who will seek no more than to preserve things as nearly as possible as they are, and to solidify them in that form so that the future may find it still more difficult to change them.

And there is a minority which believes Aldrich to be a real statesman, a man who would not mind reorganizing the business methods of the Government, the currency and banking systems, and this Germany will be reorganized under Bismarck.

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Murad V, whose deposition was based on the ground of insanity. Murad died August 26, 1904.

Murad's deposition was the work of conspirators, in which Abdul played a leading part. Murad was accused of the greatest cruelties and atrocities, though no relief was furnished in the long reign that has just come to an end.

No more cunning and despotic ruler ever sat on the Turkish throne than Abdul. Under his rule the empire has been held back, the populace downtrodden, and a score of memorable crimes and massacres committed that will always make his reign known as one of the darkest in the country's history.

#### Greatest Modern Grafter.

As a grafter Abdul is said to have been the most accomplished in Europe. He levied taxes everywhere, and through his official family who would not work with him in his nefarious schemes, soon found themselves out of power, and if they still continued to cross the Sultan's will, they were forfeited under one pretext or another.

A chapter of palace murders is laid to Abdul's reign that makes the crime careers of other rulers appear as innocent diversions.

Abdul is sixty-eight years old. His health is poor. If he escapes the assassins, he will probably be permitted to live in peace on a government annuity.

**FRESH MASSACRES BREAK OUT AT ADANA**

MERSINA, April 27.—Fresh outrages are today being perpetrated in Adana and other towns to the East and North. What little remained of the Armenian quarter in Adana, from the first attacks by the Mohammedans is being wiped out by fresh attacks and scores are being killed.

The situation at Deirzul, close to Alexandretta, is still critical, but it is believed that the relief expedition will reach there in time to prevent a wholesale massacre of the 5,000 population, and an equal number of refugees.

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## RUSSIAN SOLDIERS PROTECT ANKNEES

Czar's Relief Expedition Now Advancing Upon Tabriz—Shah Wants Terms.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 27.—As a result of conferences between Foreign Minister Jawlowsky and American Ambassador John W. Riddle, the foreign office today sent explicit instructions to General Snarsky, who is heading a relief expedition to Tabriz, Persia, to protect to the fullest extent the property and lives of the American residents of the beleaguered city.

General Snarsky is commanding 10,000 troops and is already in control of the towns along the frontier. He is expected to reach Tabriz this week and make that city his headquarters for the permanent occupation of Persia territory.

The victory of the Caucasus is now mobilizing reinforcements for the Persian occupation. The advance of the Russian soldiers has caused the Shah to observe that he is ready to reach an agreement with the nationalists. No faith is placed in his promise, and Russia will go right ahead with her plan of full control of the northern end of Persia.

## OFFICERS AT ADANA ARM THE RIOTERS

LONDON, April 27.—A dispatch today from Adana gives a graphic account of the first five days of rioting and massacres in that city, detailed by the Rev. Howard Adams Gibbons, a missionary from Hartford, Conn.

Early last Wednesday, April 14, while I was at the market, Gibbons says, "I noticed that the Armenians were closing their shops and hurrying to their homes. An Armenian and a Turk had been killed during the night, and the corpses were paraded through the streets. The people became greatly inflamed at the sight of these corpses, and crowds began to assemble, armed with revolvers, clubs, knives, and axes."

"By 11 o'clock the rioting was getting under full swing. The military commander of Adana was with me in the market. He had the requisite courage he might have suppressed the trouble in its incipency, but he was either a coward or in sympathy with the uprising, and permitted it to go on unchecked. He kept in hiding for two days."

"William Chambers, field secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and I went to the telegraph office, summoning the British consul, encountering the bodies of the slain at every step. Two Armenians were killed in the telegraph office before our eyes. We made representation to the Vail, but he said he could do nothing. He evidently was afraid of his life."

In the afternoon the situation was desperate. The Armenians were treated to their homes, which were turned into fortresses. For two days they were able to beat off the attackers, but the investigation finally won the upper hand and Adana became a hell.

The bazaars were looted and set on fire. "There was incessant shooting and burning in every section of the town. Bombs from the neighboring towns poured in to whet their appetites on the scenes of carnage. The Vail actually drew arms to the rioters, alleging that they were Turkish reservists, and were to help in suppressing the uprising."

"Major Daughly-Wylye, British vice consul, at Mersina, commanded the Vail to supply him with a body of troops, and when he had gathered a force of the town where he succeeded in preventing the villagers from coming into the city. It was while in this work that he was shot and seriously wounded."

"On Thursday Daniel Miner Rogers and Henry Maurer, American missionaries, were killed under treacherous circumstances. Friday the Armenians gave up the fight. The town is in a pitiable condition. Corpses lie everywhere, and it is impossible to estimate the number of dead. Graves are being dug from Turkish sanctuaries. The Armenians in the country are fleeing in all directions. The hundreds of victims are thrown."

"The condition of the refugees is pitiable. Friday, afternoon 230 refugees, including themselves Turkish reserves, compelled the engineer of a train to carry them to Tarsus, where they burned the Armenian quarter of the city. Their work was barbarous in the extreme. Women and children, and old men, as well as non-combatants, were slain and indescribable outrages committed. Many buildings of historic interest were destroyed."

**COLD CAUSE HEADACHE.**  
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy, relieves causes. Call for full name. Look for signature E. W. GROVE, 5c.

**Died.**  
AUSTIN—Suddenly, on Sunday, April 25, 1909, JAMES B. AUSTIN, beloved husband of Shepherd Handy Austin, in his seventy-second year.

BURNS—EUGENE, son of John J. and Margaret E. Burns, aged seventeen years. 1125 D Street, died Sunday, April 25, 1909, at 7 p. m., at her residence, 1125 D Street, southeast, LAURA F. DYSON, beloved sister, died at 3 p. m.

FLYNN—On Sunday, April 25, 1909, at her residence, 622 H Street southwest, BRIDGET FLYNN, nee Collins, beloved wife of the late Maurice Flynn, native of County Limerick, Ireland, aged sixty-four years.

Mr. Flynn had been a resident of Washington for the past thirty years. She was born in Limerick county, Ireland, in 1845. She leaves three daughters, Mrs. Thomas Barry, Mrs. Lawrence Curtis, Mrs. C. Carmody, and Mrs. James Cullen, and two sons, Richard and Maurice Flynn.

The funeral will be held from her late residence, 622 H Street southwest, thence to St. Donal's Church, where requiem masses will be said Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. The Rev. E. G. Connelly officiating. Interment will be in Mt. Olivet.

PERRY—Suddenly, on Sunday, April 25, 1909, at her home, in Fayetteville, N. C., MARY KATHERINE, the devoted mother of Jane Perry Tyson and Mary H. Perry, of this city.

SATON—On Monday, April 26, 1909, at the George Washington University Hospital, SAMUEL MOORE SHUTE, brother of Dr. D. K. Shute, aged forty-eight years.

STUBBNER—On Monday, April 26, 1909, at 10 a. m., PHILIP J. Jr., aged fourteen years and six months, only son of Philip J. and Fanny Stubbner.

SULLIVAN—On Monday, April 26, 1909, at his residence 1905 Seventh Street northwest, PATRICK, husband of Mary E. Sullivan, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

SWAN—Departed this life on Saturday, April 24, at 1:30 p. m., at his residence, 110 Tenth Street southeast, EVERETT MARCELLUS SWAN, beloved and only son of Carl E. Swan, aged four years, two months, and three days.

WILLSON—Suddenly, on Saturday, April 24, at 11:30 a. m., ALFRED S., beloved husband of Ella Thrasher Willson.

## BANK CLERK'S MANIA RIPPING OF DRESSES

Young Philadelphian Arrested for Cutting Clothes of Women Whom He Encountered in Street Cars. Identified by Several Victims.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Charged with the unique offense of maliciously cutting the dresses of women whom he encountered in street cars, H. Ernest Martin, a well-connected and highly regarded bank clerk, living at Ogontz, was held under \$500 bail for a further hearing on April 30. He was accused before Magistrate Beaton at city hall by three young women, whose gowns had been ruined, and Detective Doyle, who arrested him, and says he saw him tear the skirt of Miss Ethel Stayer, beside whom he was sitting in a Willow Grove car.

There have been many complaints of dress cutting recently, and Detective Doyle has been investigating. The car was near Columbia avenue, on Fifteenth street, when Doyle says he saw Martin place between his knees the skirt of the girl who sat beside him and deliberately tear it apart. The detective promptly seized him, the man making a desperate resistance, and finally begging to be released, declaring that a mistake had been made.

Miss Stayer, who lives at Willow Grove, almost collapsed when she found that her skirt had been torn in several places, but she accompanied the detective and his prisoner to city hall, where he was promptly arraigned. Other girls who appeared against Martin and were positive in their identification, were Miss Caroline C. Fisher, of Ogontz, and Miss Mary Beaton, of 1245 East Rittenhouse street. They said they had been annoyed by the prisoner on several occasions.

The young man has for some years held a responsible position, is well educated, and of refined manners. His employers are loath to believe him guilty of such a peculiar offense, but will withhold judgment until a full hearing is given. In Ogontz Martin and his young wife are leaders in a social way and the arrest created a sensation in that suburb.

## MADE NERVOUS WRECK BY STOMACH TROUBLE

Iowa Man's Case Has a Parallel In Every Community.

With a theory that human health is dependent on the stomach and with a medicine which he says proves this theory, L. T. Cooper, a comparatively young man, has built up an immense following during the past two years.

Cooper has visited most of the leading cities of the country, and in each city has aroused a storm of discussion about his beliefs and his medicines. Wherever he has gone, people have called upon him by thousands, and his preparation has sold in immense quantities.

The sale of this medicine has now spread over the entire country, and is growing enormously each day. In view of this, the following statement from one of his many followers is of general interest.

Mr. George Hyde, for the past twenty years a respected resident of Maquoketa, Iowa, says: "After years of suffering from chronic stomach trouble, and trying nearly every known remedy as well as treating with some of the best physicians in the country, I found myself a nervous wreck. My appetite was gone, and the little I could eat did me no good. I could not get any sleep, and arose in the morning feeling tired and worn out. I was greatly weakened and badly run down. My

failure to secure relief after diligent search discouraged me, and I began to feel that there was little hope of ever again enjoying good health.

"Some time ago, however, I became interested in some newspaper articles dealing with the ideas and beliefs of L. T. Cooper. His theory that the stomach is responsible for the state of one's health, either good or bad, impressed me as being logical. He claimed that no one could enjoy good health with a bad stomach, likewise, no one could be ill with a stomach in good condition. His further claim that his New Discovery preparation would restore the stomach to normal, induced me to give it a trial."

"I went to my drugist and bought a bottle. It proved helpful from the first dose. I continued the treatment, and improved rapidly. Four bottles made me well. I am sixty years of age, and today feel younger and enjoy better health than in the past ten years. I owe it all to Cooper's New Discovery. Anyone suffering from stomach trouble or nervousness should try this remarkable preparation."

Cooper's New Discovery is sold by all druggists everywhere. A sample bottle sent free upon request by addressing The Cooper Medicine Company, Dayton, Ohio.

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